

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4295.

號七月四年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

日四廿月二年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOUGH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 1, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLAKE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELOH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HENDERSON & CO., Shanghai, LAY, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—F. D. BARBOON, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
W. B. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOLIN, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK. A. OLIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, . . . EWEY CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Notices of Firms

NOTICE.

MR. DALTON SAYLE was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 31st of July, 1876.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, March 16, 1877. ap16

NOTICE.

WE have this Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUSE, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNETT will Conduct the BUSINESS of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS, Surveyor to Local Offices, and Hongkong Register of Shipping.
2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as Secretary of the Society in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
N. J. EDE, Secretary.
Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap17

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRITCHERMAN, Manager.
Hongkong, November 24, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 11th April, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL & VICTUALING STORES, comprising: Oil, Iron, Hoses, Glass, Lignum-vite, and India Rubber, Washing and Ice Making Machines, Galvanised Iron Baths, Provisions, Clothing Implements, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. A. Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Government Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 6, 1877. ap11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 12th April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m.,—ON THE SPOT

(Unless previously disposed of by Private Sale).

That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 54, comprising 10,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 100 feet, and from East to West 100 feet, with a substantial Brick Dwelling House and Out-houses built thereon, known as "Carlton House," Annual Crown Rent, \$181.40.

Also,
That Piece or Parcel of GROUND, situate in Queen's Road East, Registered in Land Office as Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet, with a substantial Brick Godown built thereon.

Also,
That Piece or Unbuilt Levelled GROUND, attached to the above Lot, and Registered in Land Office as same Inland Lot No. 768, comprising 6,000 square feet, measuring from North to South 150 feet, and from East to West 40 feet. Annual Crown Rent, \$188.08, for Inland Lot No. 768.

TERMS.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the remainder on completion of the Deed of Transfer. The Buildings will be at purchaser's risk after the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, March 13, 1877. ap12

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Alexandre Terrace,
Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG.

GENTLEMEN.

—We have always been of opinion that to conduct business properly and amicably a regular system should be established whereby goods can be paid for by an acknowledged rule fair to everybody. You are no doubt aware that for years past the dollar question has been a very troublesome one. Dollars are imported into the Colony from various sources and of various standards. The Government of Hongkong, in conjunction with the High Officers of Canton, have issued notices ordering Chinese to receive the American and the Mexican dollars in payment for goods irrespective of weight; they are accordingly used here without any difficulty, but the Chinese Merchants of other Ports come here, and they will only pay for their goods in dollars at current rate, or by weight. We sometimes offer dollars, in payment of business transacted, to foreign firms, but although good, they are declined. Traders from other parts are kept away from doing business in the Colony on this account; hence the great dulness of trade at present. With a proper system we feel confident the trade, which is daily dwindling down, will speedily revive. We ask you, Gentlemen, to consider the matter and call a meeting to devise some settlement of this question, whereby both Foreign and Chinese Merchants will be on the same footing. Dollars of all descriptions, unless spurious, can be used here, if by weight; it does not matter if they are old or new to us; "weight" seems the fairest and simplest plan. We beg, Gentlemen, to ask your advice on this matter, and ask you to settle this question at once and for good, and offer you every assistance we can give you on our part in discussing the matter as publicly as possible.

FROM THE CHINESE COMMUNITY OF HONGKONG,
Hongkong, April 4, 1877. ap12

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road, NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tf.

NOTICE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been Appointed SOLE AGENTS for China and Japan, for JOSEPH STARKER, LONDON, Manufacturer of GOLD and SILVER LACES, Embroidery, &c., and Military and Naval Appointments of every Description.

A Stock of these Goods will be kept on hand, for the Regiments stationed here, as well as for the ENGLISH and AMERICAN NAVIES.
Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

COMMENCING ON FRIDAY Next, the 16th Instant, the Steamer PUWAN will Run as a Night Boat between HONGKONG and CANTON, leaving Hongkong on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 8.30 p.m., and CANTON on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 5.00 p.m.

By Order,
P. A. DA-COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, March 14, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has this Day been transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT, Secretary.
137, Leadenhall Street, LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.
20, Old Broad Street, LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND, £340,000

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE CO. has this Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT CO., and has Appointed Mr. A. McIVER as its AGENT in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE CO. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.
Hongkong, February 19, 1877. au17

NOTIFICATION.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, PEKING, 20th March, 1877.

THE FIRST of APRIL having been sanctioned by Imperial Decree as the date for the Opening of ICHANG, WUHU, WENOHOW and PAHOTO to Foreign Trade, the Customs Houses there will on that day commence the transaction of business.

In this connection the following appointments have been made:—

Mr. T. DICK to be Commissioner of Customs at Ichang
" F. E. WOODBURY " " Wuhu
" H. E. HOBSON " " Wenohow
" E. McKEAN " " Pahlo
Arrangements have not yet been completed for the Discharge and Shipment of Cargo at Sh-shih, Lu-ki-kow, Wu-tieh, Hu-kow, An-king and Ta-tung. Due notice will hereafter be given.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs,
COLLIN JAMIESON, Chief Secretary, Officiating.

Intimations.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY.

ON SATURDAY, the 7th Instant, the COMPANY'S OFFICES will be REMOVED to our Premises No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap12

BILLIARDS.

MONS. PIERRE CARMÉ, the Champion Cannon Player of the World, will give Three Exhibitions at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on THURSDAY the 6th, FRIDAY the 6th, and SATURDAY the 7th Instant, Commencing Each Evening at 9 o'clock. The GAMES will be 1,000 Points up, when Mons. Carmé offers to any Gentleman 500 Points who wishes to play him. After the Game, Mons. Carmé will Show some Fancy Shots.

Admission:—Season Ticket, \$4.
Single Ticket, 2.

Seats can be secured at the Office of the HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, April 2, 1877.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON, No. 7, ABBOTSWORTH ROAD, begs to inform his Friends that he intends being ABSENT from HONGKONG for Six or Eight Weeks, leaving early in APRIL. Hongkong, March 12, 1877.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL-MERCHANTS, have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr. ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT JAC, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, March 19, 1877. mal9

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain FORBES nor the AGENTS or OWNERS of the American Barque "GARIBOLDI," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

To Let.

TO LET.

NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Calne Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIRK.
Bisbee Villa, Pok-foi-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
The Dwelling House No. 2, Gough Street.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES NO. 39, Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of the BARNES COMPANY.
TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, AT CANTON.

A STEAM COTTON MILL, well adapted for Working Native COTTON, either NINGPO or TIENTSIN. Capable of Making 8 pounds of Yarn in 12 hours, consisting of:—

Steam Engine and Boiler 16 Horse Power
Nominal, 1280 Spindles, 12 Carding and 2 Drawing Machines, 1 Speeder 18 Spindles, 1 Stretcher 80 Spindles, 1 Lap Machine, 1 Cotton Gin, Bobbins, &c., with Shafting and Belting Complete.

For Further Particulars and Terms of Sale, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, March 14, 1877. ap14

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZ, Ph.D. Tübingen.
Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF.
To be had from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, February 6, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBAT."

THE above Steamer was built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBS & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES HOWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG and WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 28 feet 8 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.
CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigger.
CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 pounds, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet: Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter: Stroke 80 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 80 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.
The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturge, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

Carrying Capacity.
Steam Tug and Lighter Algerine, 3,500 pels.
Puffblower, 1,800 "

Steam Tug Orphan, " " "
Little Orphan, " " "

Tenders will receive immediate attention.

Apply to
TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co.,
TAKU.
Taku, March 12, 1877. ap80

NOW READY.

CHENG-SHUI, or, THE RUINER OF NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITZ. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, TRIZON and FORTALIS RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITZ. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, TAIWANFOO AND TAMSUI.

The Steamship "TAIWAN," Captain M. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, April 6, 1877. ap9

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Bark "TERESA," OEBADA, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Bark "RURIK," BURGELAND, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "MYSTIC BELLE," FUMER, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "MENEAR," W. TAYLOR, Master, will load here, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The British Ship "ANGLO SAXON," C. HAREINGTON, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, March 9, 1877.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.)

The Spanish Schooner "NUEVO CONSTANTE," UNABETE, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. IRAOUADY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Copernic, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee, before 11 o'clock To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Tuesday, the 10th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
JAS. B. COUGHERIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, on Goods stored therein, on Cargoes in Matabala, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to \$1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYHEANT & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise, in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 23, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, October 14, 1866.

Mails.



STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship K H I V A, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 12th April, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent,
Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 a.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Island Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya West.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, March 21, 1877. ap14

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GARLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further Information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, April 3, 1877. ap1

Intimations.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese fr. visit. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.
Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

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China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

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Contents.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 152.)

Dear Stalking in China.

Chinese Denial.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 182.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

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THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

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Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

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The Appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, with a copious INDEX at the end of the work affording a ready means of reference to the reader.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.)

Frederick's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

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bills. It is by the judicious use of such
articles of diet that a constitution may be
gradually built up until strong enough to
resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
of subtle maladies are floating around us
ready to attack wherever there is a weak
point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
by keeping ourselves well furnished with pure
blood and a properly nourished frame."—
See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in 4 lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins
(not dateable in tins), labelled thus:—
James Epps & Co.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.
Works: Euston Road and Camden
Town, London.
6my76 1w 52t 6my77

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
Extract from a Letter
dated 15th May, 1872,
from an old inhabitant of Horing-
ham, near Warrimster, Wilts:—
"I must also beg to say that your
Pills are an excellent Medicine for
me, and I certainly do enjoy good
health, sound sleep, and a good
appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills.
I am 78 years old.
Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very
respectfully, L. S."
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

26c76 1w 52t 26c77

FREDERIC ALGAR,
**COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,**
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Furniture, Correspondence, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day
for a Small Outlay.
And where there is no previous knowledge
of the business required, is a Lemonade,
Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as
the public taste is so much on the increase
for Refreshing Drinks. The book of 90 pages
of illustrations and information, forwarded
free.
BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers,
23c, Farnham Street, Hoxton,
London, England.
22c76 1w 52t 22c77

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS,
BEEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING
POWDER
which is quite harmless to Domestic
Animals.
Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS
KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London,
and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made
that the Powder is easily distributed from
them, and will be found a great improve-
ment on the old paper packets. In exter-
minating Beetles the success of this powder
is extraordinary, and no one need be
troubled by these pests. It is perfectly
clean in application.
Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets.

A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
children.

TESTIMONIAL.
Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.
Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my
duty to inform you of the immense sale I
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may
justly say is enormous, and in every case
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now
in stock two bottles containing the Round
Worm brought me during the last few days
by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I
dare not be without the remedy.—Yours
respectfully,
M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and
Druggists.
Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas I am
informed fraudulent imitations of this un-
surpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby
request anyone knowing of the vendor of
the same to communicate with me, and on
conviction of the offender a liberal reward
will be paid.
7ep77 1w 52t 80sep77

CAUTION.
J. & F. MARTELL'S
BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that
spurious imitations are imported, Com-
pagnons should be careful to see that they
obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.
Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.
31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES

MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable
Improvements.

Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,
Packed ready for Shipping.

RECEIVED HIGHEST MEDALS AT
World's Fair, London, 1851.
World's Fair, New York, 1853.
World's Fair, Paris, 1855.
World's Fair, Vienna, 1857.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili), 1876.
World's Fair, Philadelphia, 1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.,
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.,
LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
BOSTON, MASS.

31mr77 1w 52t 29sep77

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. ATKINSON'S
WHITE ROSE and other SACHEET
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP,
TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout
the World.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
printed in seven colours.
29ap78

ASTHMA & CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
The most effectual remedy will be
found to be
Datura Tatula,

Prepared in all forms, for smoking and
inhalation, by
SAVORY & MOORE,
149, New Bond Street, London,
and sold by them, and all Chemists and
Storekeepers throughout the World.
17jun78

Mr. Andrew Wind,
NEW AGENT, &c.,
4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*,
Overland China Mail, and *China Review*.

Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.,
Shanghai, Watson, O'Leary & Co.,
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, E.C.

22c76 52t 22c77

Intimations.

QUEEN'S
SEEDS
READING,
ENGLAND.

SUTTON'S SEEDS
FOR A
FINE
CROPS

SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the
Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must
accompany every order.

5mc77 1m 1y 5mc78

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

DE BRIGGS'
PHOSPHODYNE

(OSONIC ACID)
The New Curative Agent, and only Re-
liable Remedy for Nervous and Liver
Complaints.

This Phosphodyne combination is pronounced by
the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-
fession to be unequalled for its power in restor-
ing the vitality of the body, by its supplying
all the essential constituents of the blood and
nervous substance, and for developing all the powers
and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in
its action, while retaining all its extraordinary
properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the
known therapeutic agents of the present day for
the speedy and permanent cure of all the
Prostration, Liver Complaints, Emaciation of the
Head, Diminished, Noises in the Head and Ears,
Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria,
Female Complaints, General Debility, Indiges-
tion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-
ness, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of
Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Im-
paired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression,
Memory, Nervous Fancies, Improvements of Blood,
Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature
Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system
arising from whatever cause. The action of the
Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand in-
creasing the principle which constitutes nervous
energy, and on the other the most powerful blood
and flesh generating agent known to science, a
marvellous medicine for removing impaired and
broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves
the functions of assimilation to such a degree,
that where for years an emaciated, anxious,
cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed,
the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and
firmness, and the whole system return to a state
of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts elec-
trically upon the organism, for instance, it
increases nature to generate that human electricity
which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular,
nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It
operates on the system without exciting any of
those "upon the individual as to the process."
It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,
and intestines, with a harmony, vigor, yet
mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne goes back to the human
structure, in a subtle form, the phosphorus
element of life, which has been wasted,
and exerts an important influence directly
on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a
nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character,
maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and
muscular system which renders the mind cheer-
ful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming
that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition
which many persons experience in all their
actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are
frequently shown from the first day of its ad-
ministration, by a remarkable increase of nervous
power, with a feeling of vigor and comfort, to
which the patient has long been unaccustomed.
Digestion is improved; the appetite increases
wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the
eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and
the hair acquires strength, showing the im-
portance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the
organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain
degree of activity in the previously debilitated
nervous system; its use enables all debilitated
organs to return to their sound state and perform
their natural functions. Persons suffering from
Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symp-
toms which this distressing disease assumes, may
rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by
the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all
Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors
throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use in the English,
French, German, Italian and Dutch Lan-
guages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing
demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has
led to several imitations under somewhat
similar names; purchasers of this medicine
should therefore be careful to observe that
each case bears the English Government
Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phos-
phodyne engraved thereon, and that the
same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.,
Shanghai, Watson, O'Leary & Co.,
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, E.C.

22c76 52t 22c77

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR BATAVIA & SAMARANG.

The British Bark
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLL,"
Capt. McNair, will load here
for the above Ports, and will
have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

AIDEN BESSE, American barque, Captain
S. Noyes.—Rozario & Co.
MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain
David Plummer.—Stemson & Co.

ROSENA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.
ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W.
Tozer.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

WINDERMERE, British ship, Capt. Mann.
—Meyer & Co.

IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Werten-
feld.—Order.

ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque,
Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ASCONAUT, British ship, Captain John
Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S.
Garlock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 6, *Krung Thep*, Siamese barque,
498, N. Dührigen, Bangkok Feb. 25, Rice
and Teakwood.—Sizemore & Co.

April 7, *Montgomeryshire*, British steamer,
1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon April 2, Rice.—
H. Klee & Co.

April 7, *Douglas*, British steamer, 864,
Geo. D. Pitman, Foochow April 4, Amoy 5,
and Swatow 6, General.—Douglas Lapraik
& Co.

April 7, *Bua Pan*, Siamese ship, 575, A.
H. Miller, Bangkok March 7, Rice.—
Kin Yee Loong.

April 7, *Nyassa*, British ship, 799,
Garlock, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Feb. 21,
Coal.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 8, *Teking Teing*, for a Cruise.

7, *San Lorenzo*, for Manila.

7, *Iravaddy*, for Shanghai.

7, *Benary*, for Foochow.

7, *Rajasthanian*, for Bangkok.

7, *Lima*, for Talienfoo.

CLEARED.

Elinda, for Takow.

Glauca, for Shanghai.

Atalaya, for Hamburg.

Montgomeryshire, for Amoy.

Taiwan, for Coast Ports.

Caribbrooke, for Singapore.

Agamemnon, for London, &c.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, from Coast Ports, Mr Tong

King Sing, and 72 Chinese.

Per *Montgomeryshire*, from Saigon, 20

Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iravaddy*, for Shanghai, Mr and Mrs

Johnson and servant, Prince Montevoro

and servant, Prince Liechtenstein and

servant, Messrs A. André and servant, K.

Krebs and servant, A. R. Watson, J. B.

Watson, Mr and Mrs Louvier, Dr. Hue

and servant, Messrs J. P. Struthers, R. S.

Allan, W. Corey, Gilbert, Peters and

servant, and Nielsen.—From Marseilles, Mrs

Beasley and 2 children, Mrs Sillem, Miss

Fabre, Messrs Gilman, Young, Laidrich,

Beasley, Howie and Rowley.

Per *Benary*, for Foochow, 2 Chinese.

Per *Rajasthanian*, for Bangkok, 2

Europeans and 417 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Glauca*, for Shanghai, 5 Europeans

and 30 Chinese.

Per *Taiwan*, for Coast Ports, 2 Europeans

and 100 Chinese.

Per *Caribbrooke*, for Singapore, 679 Chi-

nese.

Per *Agamemnon*, 10 Cabin, 817 Chinese,

and 2 Distressed Seamen.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British ship *Nyassa* reports: Fine

weather throughout.

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire*

reports: Experienced moderate monsoon

all the way. Arriving at Green Island last

night at 10 p.m.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:

From Foochow to Amoy and Swatow had

moderate N.E. wind and fine weather.

Swatow to Hongkong light variable winds

and fine weather. In Foochow.—H.M.S.

Morguet, and S.S. *Lochlyn*. Passed S.S.

Hwa Yuen and *Namoa* in River Min

bound up. In Amoy.—H.M.S. *Nassau*

and *Lily*, and *Stra Foremower*, *Megay*, and

Cheong Hook Kian. In Swatow.—*Stra*

Glenlyon, *Chofoo*, and *Foochow*. Passed

the S. S. *Columbian* off Cape of Good Hope

bound in to Swatow.

CARGO.

Per *Belgia*, sailed 3rd April, 1877.—For

Yokohama, 2,998 bags Sugar, 6 coils Wire

Rope, 610 pieces Iron, 50 boxes Tin Plates,

36 flats Tin, 324 pkgs. Merchandise, and

16 boxes Treasure (valued at \$50,000). For

San Francisco, 5,985 bags Sugar, 22,849

bags Rice, 101 bags Coffee, 25 bags Pepper,

338 pkgs. Tea, 30 pkgs. Feather, 69 boxes

Prepared Opium, 100 rolls Matting, 1,020

Empty Quiliver Flasks, and 2,247 pkgs.

Merchandise. For New York, 145 bags

Sav Silk, 8 cases Merchandise, and 81

cases Chinaware.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE & PENANG:—

For CARRISBROOK, at 9 a.m. To-

morrow, the 8th inst.

For HAIPHONG:—

For Saigon & PRAU, at 3.30 p.m., on

Wednesday, the 11th inst.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, April 10:—

Goods per *Iravaddy* undelivered after

Noon, subject to rent and landing

charges.

WEDNESDAY, April 11:—

11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.

THURSDAY, April 12:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports

of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Sale of Ground, at Queen's

Road East.

FRIDAY, April 13:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SATURDAY, April 14:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-

hama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, April 20:—

Teresa leaves for Manila on or about this

date.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right

Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. E.

Davies, Acting Colonial Chaplain. On the

First and Third Sundays in each Month:—

At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and

Celebration of the Holy Communion. On

the Second and Fourth Sundays in each

Month (and Fifth, if any).—Morning

Prayer, Litany and Sermon. On all

Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and

Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,

celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning

Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon

and Celebration of Holy Communion

every Sunday.

UNION CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. James

Lemont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.

Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.

J. Henderson. Service at 8 p.m., every

Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer

and Communion on the First Sunday in

each month at 11 a.m.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-

nesdays at 8 p.m., Evening Prayer

(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-

ture.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.

A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam

Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morn-

ing Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,

and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3

p.m. Preaching, at 8.30 p.m. Holy Com-

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in

the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,

every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in

the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,

West Point.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Taiwan leaves for Coast Ports

and Formosa.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced

at 7.30 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1877.

We draw the attention of bankers and

foreign merchants in this Colony to the

circulation from the Chinese community of

Hongkong, in regard to the currency

question, which is advertised in another

column. Special attention seems to be

directed to coinage and currency matters

now in every part of the Far East, and

it is to be hoped that something good

will result from it. Certain it is that it

would be almost impossible for a currency

to be in a more muddled or unsatisfac-

tory state than the one in this quarter

of the globe is at the present moment.

We all natives and foreigners in every

path of business, feel the evil more or

less, and it is not very difficult to under-

stand that a trade clogged in the most

important part of its machinery labours

under a very serious disadvantage, and

is liable to become entirely disarranged.

The circular would perhaps have carried

additional weight if it had been signed

by some of the leading Chinese mer-

chants, or by some one on their behalf,

but still there is no reason whatever to

doubt its authenticity. The Chinese

community, then, have appealed to the

foreign merchants here to consider with

them the all-important currency question.

In doing this they have adopted a course

of action in which it is very desirable

they should be encouraged. To state

their grievances openly and in print, and

to invite a careful consideration of them

on the part of foreigners, is a far better

and more desirable mode of proceeding

than the formation of combinations

in private among themselves, and

the sudden announcement that they are

prepared to transact business in future

only under certain conditions which

they specify. We think foreign mer-

chants will do well to take some

notice of this circular, even if it be not

deemed expedient to call a public meet-

ing on the question. The circular is not

a model of English composition, and we

fear any one not possessing some previous

knowledge of the question would be ter-

rribly puzzled to know what it is all

about. The grievances complained of,

however, are by no means new to for-

eigners here, and the majority of them,

no doubt, have already a pretty clear

comprehension of the difficulty. In ef-

your the Speaker's shop. It may be supposed that Mr. Chapin shared this idea, and that on this hint he spoke.

Whatever his motive, he suddenly assailed Mr. Gladstone with a volley of taunts such as no more experienced debater would have ventured to level at that veteran in political warfare. The impending battle was snuffed from afar, and members came running in with that swift rush which betokens the gathering of a storm. Seats above and below were rapidly filled, and excitement grew as gloom deepened upon Mr. Gladstone's face, and indignation spread amongst the ranks of the Opposition. The young men on the Ministerial benches were full of mischievous glee, their elders looked grave and apprehensive; the Chancellor of the Exchequer sat passively expectant, his colleagues discreetly suppressed all signs of satisfaction; the opponents of the Opposition bench glared angrily across the table, while Liberals, Radicals, and Whigs, behind and below them, broke out in protesting murmurs, until at length both Colonel Mure and Mr. Gladstone sprang to their feet and appealed to the Speaker. Colonel Mure's voice was broken with emotion as he plaintively called out against "this most painful personal attack," but after one feeble cry he subsided, leaving Mr. Gladstone, who had the advantage of being in front, to bring up Mr. Speaker with a formal correction. Mr. Chapin, clearly disconcerted, withdrew his diatribe as to what Mr. Gladstone should do "as a man of honour," and substituted the word "duty," which was freely suggested by those around him. Having gone too far for retreat, he strove to meet the swelling hostile feeling by offering to give Mr. Gladstone a chance of reply, but sat down without doing so. A general shout of "Move!" from the other side drew from him a proposal for adjournment, and the motion had barely been made when Mr. Gladstone strode up to the table amidst a tumult of applause from his friends. The attitude of the Opposition underwent an immediate change, and elated at the prompt vigour of the old chief they awaited, with delighted confidence, his response to a challenge which all his admirers resented as an outrageous affront. The uproar ceased, and complete silence fell upon the House. Mr. Gladstone strode up to the table, pressed across his breast; with head bowed and lips tightly compressed, as a faint yellowish glow, indicative of intense vexation, tinged his visage. Mr. Gladstone was white with passion, and had some difficulty in uttering his first sentence, and for a moment there was a prospect of his losing himself in a torrent of wrath. The contrast between his cheerful happy demeanour earlier in the day, and his chilled, sorrowful, and bewildered aspect now was distressing. But he quickly recovered himself after the first few words, and was settling down steadily to the work of repelling Mr. Chapin's onslaught, when Lord George Hamilton, from low down on the Treasury bench, relieved his perturbed soul and created a slight diversion by a pert interruption.

It was neither dignified, as coming from a high official at whose vicarious nod two hundred millions of swarthy mortals tremble, nor conducive to the renown of the self-sufficient Under-Secretary of State for India. Lord George's defiance of Mr. Smalllet a few days before had been as bold and effective as the well-remembered ostentatious administration years ago by Sir Herbert Dowe to the once popular jester, Mr. Bernal Osborne. But this was a different matter. Mr. Gladstone turned sharply round, and bending over the clerks' desks, in total disregard of Mr. Millman's convenience, cruelly referred, as though it were but yesterday, to the date at which the noble lord was born. A burst of mocking laughter upon the cool composure of the budding statesman, and in a few seconds he was on his legs, shaking with rage, and contradicting Mr. Gladstone in terms which evoked from the latter a paternal reproach of "Hush, hush!"

Passing Lord George easily by, Mr. Gladstone was now able to go on his way without further obstruction, and he advanced his spirits rose. Gliding into a bantering strain, he poured upon his first antagonist a stream of derision, sousing him with the bitter waters of disdain, and enveloping him in the cold mists of contempt. Such punishment has seldom fallen upon any man in the House of Commons. His force consisted less in what was said than in the manner in which Mr. Gladstone towered above his foe, and scorned him from a lofty height, inviting the House, simply by presenting himself before it, to mark the distinction between himself and the 'man of the next generation.' What he did say was the more telling, because, after he had disposed of the imputation of cowardice, his jocularity was unaffected. He revelled in the sarcasm which came readily at command, and proved that his skill and power were not abated, and that his strength for conflict had not been frittered away in extra-parliamentary exertions. Keeping well down by the table, and turning alternately from one side to the other, as with outstretched hands he laughingly quoted Mr. Chapin's testimony to his audacity, and drawing back with drooping arms as he declined the 'incense offered on his altar,' he developed a liveliness and activity that carried all before him, and won the sympathy of the majority of his audience. The Liberals were in ecstasies. A broad grin overspread every face, rattling cheers and shouts of meriment accompanied each new salvo, and enthusiasm increased until it culminated in a long outbreak of applause at the brief but eloquent peroration. Mr. Forster, forgetting to be grim, beamed upon everybody through formidable spectacles. Sir William Harcourt chuckled with delight, not less genuine because he could recollect being himself involved in strife with his old leader. Some of the stout members, who avoid fatigue by settling in convenient places on the back benches below the gangway, rolled about in inexpressible hilarity. Late comers smiled from the distant bar. On the right of the chair the state of things was not so pleasant. Deaf cheers arose from time to time, but they lacked heartiness, and were not sustained. Sir Stafford Northcote took up the cudgels in a perfunctory fashion wholly insufficient to soothe the tremendous agitation of Sir William Harcourt, whose scanty gray locks were kept in wild disorder by a private breeze scarcely less unpropitious than the wind which stirred the hair of Marley's Ghost.

Mr. Cross held his hat in readiness for instant departure; while Mr. Hardy, engaged in the absorbing occupation of plucking his own fingers, evinced no inclination to keep up the connection. The Attorney-General kept his hands safely in his pockets; and Mr. Bourke contentedly sought refuge in the reflection that there were no despatches bearing upon this part of the Eastern difficulty. At Mr. Gladstone's head thrust as well "for his own head," the

interposition of Sir William Harcourt was not required; but the hon. and learned knight found the temptation to "slay the slain," and thereby "improve the occasion," irresistible. And so, laying hold of the big box on the table, and grasping it with both hands as firmly as if it were an emblem of official life which he would never relinquish, he favoured Mr. Chapin, the Government, and the Conservatives as a body with an elaborate and edifying admonition. It was borne patiently; the Ministerialists perceiving that they had for the nonce been placed in a false position, from which it was advisable to retire as quietly as possible. The opposing forces now began slowly to draw off; and after a harmless exchange of shots between the irregulars beyond the gangway, the field was rapidly cleared.

The most astonishing feature in the whole scene was the revival of Mr. Gladstone's popularity with his party. Once more they were "all proud of him." All the Government gained from Mr. Chapin's exploit was a threat of more defiance and decided attack. The member for Lincolnshire endured resolutely to the end, closely following the course of events, which are likely to be impressed on his memory as ineffaceably as the more agreeable occurrences of the Derby-day in 'Hermit's year.' Lord George Bentinck, lost the 'blue ribbon of the Turf' in order to serve his party. Mr. Chapin won it before he entered himself for the great political race; and despite the experiences of to-night the most cautious of speculators would be justified in 'backing him for a place.'

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.)

EARL RUSSELL AT PEMBROKE LODGE. The elegant villa on Richmond contained in *Verriest's Temple* would have commended itself to the bygone Lady Pembroke, who collected from George III. leave to erect and inhabit that curious little lodge in a corner of Richmond Park which still bears her name. A long rambling structure, two stories high, its white walls obscured by creeping plants, and its bay-windows opening into a garden made dim and cool by the forest-trees, such is the home in which the ex-chief of the Liberal party, by his Sovereign's favour, spends the evening of his days, while his old pony, freed from her labours, crops the edible verdure of the adjacent park. From the moment when he first sets foot inside its door, the visitor discerns that Pembroke Lodge is an abode of culture. For Lord Russell's library has widely overflown its proper limits, and has inundated the entrance-hall with books. The book-shelves are crowned with despatch-boxes two tiers deep, and the pictured faces of princes and statesmen on the walls are somewhat inconveniently crowded. The hall communicates with a suite of four rooms, embracing a variety of aspects, and commanding a rare succession of views. The two drawing-rooms were evidently furnished with a view to summer occupation. Papered with a pale green or white, and slightly, though gracefully, furnished, the slight adornment consists of water-colour drawings and miniature. A few books of the day lie on the tables, with here and there a volume of engravings or a collection of rare autographs. Folding-doors, curtained with bright cretonne, lead to a large and airy room, rich in evidences of thoughtful attention and refined taste, which is Lord Russell's presence-chamber. The furniture is graceful in shape and gay in colour. Near the sofa stands a reading-chair, and over the large writing-table is a row of favourite books. History and politics are the staple of this collection, Lord Russell's own writings on these subjects not being absent. The bookshelves are lined with rows of volumes, which suggest by their battered binding and frayed edges that they may have formed the mental pabulum of the young politician seventy years ago. The room contains two or three objects of art to which special histories belong. Here and there a marble statuette or silver column expresses the gratitude of a race or a class which Lord Russell at one time or another has aided in its resistance to tyranny or its advance towards freedom. From a place of honour on the wall, the strong and jovial features of Mr. Fox look down on the well-worn page of his diaries.

For several years the house in Chesham-place, long Lord Russell's London residence, has been deserted by its master. In advanced age, and with decaying strength, he finds at Richmond advantages of quiet and privacy which in London would be sought in vain. But though tranquil, Pembroke Lodge is not dull. Twice a week its doors are thrown open to the miscellaneous throng of those whom, in sixty years of public life, Lord Russell has included among his acquaintances. Ambassadors and statesmen, fashionable ladies and struggling authors, politicians of every class and shade, and guardians and scientific lecturers, and aristocratic chiefs, jostle one another on the lawn of Pembroke Lodge, and enjoy the graceful hospitality dispensed to them by the most genial of hostesses. The central figure of the group in one with which the rising generation is familiar chiefly through Leech's sketches. The ponderous head and wide chest seem at first sight as if they could scarcely belong to the same body as the short legs and small fair feet, which nothing but a substantial footstool prevents from dangling in the air. The broad forehead and clear blue eyes still carry with them their old air of genial dignity. The hair may be whiter and thinner than yore, the skull-cap and Bath chair have replaced the white-beaver hat and iron-gray pony which an earlier generation will recall; but the mind is as bright and vigorous as ever, the smile as genial, and the eyesight still so clear that no spectacles are required to facilitate the regular task of reading evening papers by candlelight. About four o'clock the guests begin to gather on the lawn. Here tea and ice and strawberries prevail; and presently the Bath-chair emerges from the house, and Lord Russell appears, wrapped in fur, and tended either by his faithful Highland attendant, or his younger but not less devoted valet. Then the chair is established beneath some umbrageous oak or elm, and Lord Russell receives his guests, a few of whom remain at Pembroke Lodge to dine in a cool and comfortable room, papered with bright trellis-pattern, and commanding an unequalled view of sunlit and forest-trees. As evening changes into night they retire, probably in some way other than when they came; leaving Pembroke Lodge to silence, and Lord Russell to his *Times* or *Quarterly Review*.

It is in reading that Lord Russell's days are chiefly passed. The weight of eighty years pressing on a constitution have very robust has made him so far an invalid that the only exercise to which he is equal is a promenade in his Bath-chair when the

sun is warm. He sleeps well, and can still gratify, without medical assistance, a hearty appetite. But much talking tires him, and from his first appearance about midday to his retirement at ten p.m. his day is chiefly spent among his books. To read a few pages, to chew the end of what he has read, to resume the reading, and to carry on this process for hours at a stretch, is Lord Russell's conception of study. The range of books which it covers is wide. History, both of Greece and England, as well as the politics of the day, is his favourite study; Grote and Hume the authors whom he specially admires. But that few branches of literature have altogether escaped his notice is plain enough to any who converse with him over "the waltz and the wine" at the round dinner-table of Pembroke Lodge, while he plays his part of host with the genial though punctilious courtesy which he learnt at Woburn and at Holland House when the century was young.

It is a long and varied experience of life which has made Lord Russell what he is. Educated at Westminster in its roughest days, he early learned the essential lessons of self-defence. At the University of Edinburgh he acquired those principles of Liberal thought and culture which the Oxford and Cambridge of that day would have united to repudiate. Continental travel, during the most momentous period of modern history, served to enlarge the young student's conceptions of strategy and statesmanship. Events which most men regard as historical must be personally familiar to a man who rode with Wellington in the Peninsula, and talked to Napoleon in his seclusion at Elba. Entering Parliament at twenty-one, Lord John Russell passed quickly through the various stages of political apprenticeship to a place in the Cabinet. In 1831 Lord John Russell attained in the House of Lords the comparative repose and additional dignity to which his long services had entitled him. Since that date his life has been a gradual retirement from political strife. Step by step he has backed out of the arena which was the scene of his triumphs, and has assumed the functions of a chronicler and a confidant. Now, in a bright and congenial home, tended by the most devoted of wives and children, he displays to a younger generation the mature beauty of virtues which his life has illustrated. The patience and cheerfulness which supported him through a long and arduous career find the fullest scope for their exercise amid the increasing infirmities of advancing years. The cheerfulness and love of fun which enlivened the tedium of office are none the fainter or dimmer for physical weakness and decay. The sturdy courage with which he confronted difficulties and dangers supports him still in the immediate prospect of the close of his life. At the end of a long career of beneficent exertion he is confident and calm. Lord Russell enjoys the most pure and perfect solace which old age can have.

WANTED HER SATCHEL.

She came from South Bend, says the *Detroit Free Press*, and when she got off the train she discovered that her big satchel hadn't come along with her baggage. She flourished her check under the baggage-master's nose, and loudly demanded "that satchel," and after a long hunt he was forced to say—"Madam, there is some mistake. I'm very sorry, but the satchel is sure to come on the next train." "Do you suppose I'm going to wait round here till to-morrow," she indignantly responded, pushing the check under his eyes. "You can go on, and well forward it, madam." "I'd look pretty going on and leaving that satchel to fester," she exclaimed. "Every day I've got in the world, 'cept these on my back, are in it, and I'm going to have 'em or this road will get sued!" He made another search, failed to find it, and said, "It must have been left, but it is sure to come." "Where's the box of this road?" she demanded, waving her check around. "I'm going to see if I am to be defrauded of a satchel chuck full of as good clothes as any woman of my age in Indiana ever put on." The man pointed down to the depot, and she walked up to the ticket office and called to the agent. "See here, mister, I want 40 dollars or my satchel." "I don't know anything about your satchel," he replied. "You don't, eh?" she said, throwing down the big brass check. "What's that?" "A check, madam." "Yes, a check for my satchel, and now the satchel can't be found." "It's probably bin stolen, but I know everything in it. There was three chemises with ruffles around the top; one new nightgown; two pairs of stockings darned in the heels; one grey dress, which cost 28 cents a yard in South Bend; another nightgown, torn on the back; two check—" "It was detained, and will be here on the next train," he interrupted. "But I am bound for Oswego, and I don't care for any of your next trains," she snapped. "Well, you'll have to see some one else; I have nothing to do with the baggage." "I will see some one else, young man! I'll see the man who bosses this road, and I'll have my satchel or the pay for it, or I'll have the whole crowd of you in gaol!" Turning away she caught sight of a policeman and hearing down on him, she said, "Well, then, a police officer!" "Yes, ma'am," he replied. "I've stolen your satchel!" "Oh, I guess you'll find it all right," he replied. "Baggage is frequently lost, but it always turns up all right again. You have the check all right?" "Yes, and I can remember every article in it. There is a nightgown torn in the back; there is a bottle of hair revivifier that was never uncorked; there's one new nightgown with a ruffle around the top; there's two yards of flannel for my daughter's baby; there's a bottle of goose lard; there's—" "Oh, well, it'll come along," interrupted the officer. "And I've got to wait?" "Yes, or go out and let them send it." "I run if I will!" she said, pushing the check into his ear. "I'm going to have that satchel or the pay for it. I'd look pretty landing in Oswego with these ducks on, wouldn't I?" "Well, I can't help you. Then I'll help myself. The Wilkinson's never did let any one impose on 'em, yet, and we shan't 'low it now!" She got a boy to show her upstairs to the general offices, and walking into the superintendent's room, she asked, "Be you the boss of this road?" "I'm the superintendent," he replied. "You see that check?" "Yes." "Well, that's my satchel check. The satchel hasn't here. It's bin stolen or lost. I want forty dollars right away!" "You'll have to see the baggage master, madam." "I'll see nobody. That satchel's bin hooked as sure as you're born, but I can identify it. I know everything in it. There was a nightgown perfectly new, made of yard-wide goods; there was a bottle of hair revivifier; there was a nightgown

with a hole in the back; there was a—"

At this moment the baggage-master came up and informed her that the lost satchel had been found under a pile of trunks, and she arose and remarked—"Well, that's all right. Looks to me as if there was a little suspicion here, but this railroad wants to understand that I can stick up for my rights with anybody. I was bound to have that satchel, or put the hull caboodle of ye where you couldn't break out." And, parading up and down the depot with the big satchel under her arm, her eyes were a look of proud triumph.

AN OFFICIAL "SWEEP."

Appropos of a late race, a good tale comes from one of the West-End Government offices. Like the clubs, writes a contemporary, they often get up what is familiarly known as an official "sweep," to which the highest as well as the lowest clerk may subscribe. The head of a department which shall be nameless took two shillings, and then went out of town for a few days. On his return, the day before the race, he found on his table two cards, on one of which was written "The Duke of Parma," and on the other "Lord Clifton." He rang the bell for the messenger. "When did the Duke of Parma call here?" he inquired. "Don't know, sir." "Well, when did Lord Clifton come?" "Can't say, sir," replied the messenger. "Very odd!" said the chief, and forthwith he went the second in command, and asked him whether he knew when the distinguished visitors had called. "Duke of Parma?" observed the second in command, after a little consideration. "It must be the ex-Duke of Parma. I am sure I haven't got a notion when they came." Thereupon the head of the department sent for his private secretary. "Mr. Jones," said he, "do you know anything about this? When did these gentlemen call? I have asked everybody, and nobody seems to have seen them. For some moments the private secretary's life was in danger; the betting was ten to one on his splitting his sides. At last, when he had somewhat recovered, he whispered, in a faint voice, "It's the 'sweep,' sir." "Sweep, sir! What sweep, sir?" exclaimed the head of the department, getting angry. "The official 'sweep,' sir." "The official sweep, sir!" cried the chief, fairly losing his temper. "And how dare the official sweep, sir, come into my room and put cards upon my table with these names upon them?" At this juncture the betting was a hundred to one against the recovery of the private secretary, and for a second or two, at least, life was supposed to be extinct. At last he came round, and the matter was explained. Of course the names on the cards were simply those of the horses which had been drawn in the "sweep." But the head of that department has looked a trifle and ever since, and it seems very doubtful at present, whether he will try his luck next year.

Miscellaneous.

The following is the origin of the phrase "Catching a Tartar." An Irish soldier, under Prince Eugene, called out to his comrade, in a battle against the Turks, that he had caught a Tartar. "Bring him along, then," said the other. "He won't come," was the reply. "Then come yourself!" "But he won't let me!"

The Irish cry of wailing for the dead is properly written *Caoine*, but is pronounced as if written *Caine*. Speaking of it, the author of "Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry" remarks, "I have often, indeed, always, felt that there is something exceedingly touching in the Irish cry; in fact, that it breathes the very spirit of wild and natural sorrow."

A petition was to be presented to the French Chamber of Deputies at the end of January for the introduction of a measure legalising the marriage of priests and members of religious bodies. This petition, says the *Bien Public*, has already been signed by almost all the members of the extreme left and by a large number of members of the Republican Union.

As the royal procession was wending its way to St. Stephen's on the opening day, a killed Highlander reclining in one of the royal carriages attracted the notice of the crowd. "Hoary!" cried the many-headed; "ere's John Brown!" The Highlander thrust his head out of the window in a rage. "I'm not John Brown!" he cried; "I'm Cameron of Locheil!"

They looked sad, and doubtless left so, as they stood up against the horse rack. "Times is hard," sighed one. "Wuss than Confederat!" the other responded. "An' work's too exaustin'!" "Hit draws a man down powerful!" "I never did see money so hard to git a fist on!" "Yes, hit's skaser's teeth." "But I've got one 60-cent note left, you bet." "Ah, well, I hant," "Let's soak her down for the drinks!" "Now that some's sumthin' like resunsun ub business, that do!" And they hid themselves behind the bar-screen in a jiffy.

A just and severe man in the olden time built a gallows on a bridge, and asked every passenger whether he was going. If he answered truly, he passed unharmed; if falsely, he was hanged on the gallows. One day a passenger, being asked the usual question, answered, "I am going to be hanged on the gallows." "Now," said the gallows-builder, "if I hang this man, he will have answered truly, and ought not to have been hanged; if I do not hang him, he will have answered falsely, and ought to have been hanged." History does not say what decision he came to.

GRANT weddings they have in Mississippi! At the late one we are told that the bride was "exquisitely attired in heavy white gros-grain silk with trailing wreaths of stately jasmine and milky myrtle blooms, as delicately perfect as if fashioned by the fairy hand of nature. Over the white splendour of the silk, tinging its gleam into a glimmer, dashed foamly waves of illusion, as if the sea of happiness that seemed stretching out at her feet had flung up white spray to bless her bridal garments. Crowned with her bridal coronet, half hidden in the fleecy folds of her wedding veil, this young lady reminded one of a radiant star in a veil of mist." Must!

The following was part of a young attorney's peroration on a judgment of debt—

in the distant cycles of receding centuries; when the names of Eugene, Marlborough, and Napoleon are no longer remembered, when the pyramids of the Pharaohs shall have crumbled into dust; when the hippopotamus shall cease to inhabit its native Nile; even then your ruling upon this debtum will still survive in the antique volumes of legal lore as fresh, green, and imperishable. The case, your honor, originally concerned the cost of two new hats and an umbrella."

THE late Charles Dickens had very peculiar eyes. They took in all objects, within more than a semicircle, at a single glance; but I never saw him use glasses except on one occasion. He was then living in London and I at Finchley. Having stayed with him later than usual one night, he knew that I had lost all the public conveniences, and I was to be driven home in his American buggy. But there was a fog, and he would not trust groom or coachman, and drove me home himself, having first mounted a special pair of spectacles. Admiring he drove through the thick mist, at a good pace, and we chatting all the way, some five miles. What sort of glasses he could have found to effect any clearing in a London fog quite puzzles me to conceive. I so much regret now that it never occurred to me to ask him.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

A NEGRO DYED.—It was the twilight hour, and they were meandering over the execrable sidewalks on Veto-street. He was blacker than the king of clubs, and she could discount the ten spot of spades. "Susan, I love you!" he suddenly remarked. "Shoo! Go 'long!" she replied. "Susan, will you marry me?" he continued. "Go 'long wid you, Pete." "If yer don't I shall embrace de fustin' waters ob de dark ribbon. Den de coroner will haul me out an' sot on me; dey'll plant me under de roses, an' de verdict will be, 'Dat feller died ob a broken heart.'" "You don't mean dat, Pete?" "I do, Susan." "Den Pete," she said, as she sighed heavily, "den it's my duty to marry you to save your life, an' de wedding is to come off in de fall." And they clasped hands, and rolled their eyes, and stumbled along.—*Vicksburg Herald*.

THE *Carlisle Patriot* states that there was some ferment at Carlisle Quarter Sessions when it became known that there was likely to be a breakdown of the machinery of justice, owing to the gentlemen of the bar having refused to take briefs in the cases for trial. This was in consequence of an intimation by the clerk of the peace (Mr. Nason) that in future the Treasury would allow only a guinea a brief instead of two guineas, as hitherto. The barristers declined to take the reduced fee, and there was nothing left to be done save for the attorneys to place the briefs in the hands of the Court, and let it deal with the matter as it thought best. Accordingly, when the deputy-recorder (Mr. Leslie Temple, Q.C.) had considered his charge to the grand jury, Mr. Wainwright handed in a brief marked "one guinea," at the same time saying that there would not be a strike among the barristers, but would not accept the briefs at the fee allowed. Mr. Nason said the matter had been brought before the deputy-recorder, who had arranged to pay the two guineas on this occasion. Mr. Wainwright—"Then I may mark the briefs two guineas?" "Yes," Mr. Nason—"Yes." Shortly after this announcement the barristers came into court, and the threatened block was averted.

A DANBURY STREET SCENE.—Mr. Culver, on Nelson-street, got out his hose to sprinkle the road on the front of the house Friday evening. He dragged the hose to the front and put the nozzle on the fence, and then hastened down to the cellar to turn the water on. Just as he disappeared in the door an elderly couple, accompanied by a young lady, appeared round the corner and approached the premises of Mr. Culver. The gentleman was swinging a gold-headed cane and discoursing on the beauty of the evening and the trimness of the cottages they were passing. "Now, that place," observed the old gentleman, stopping exactly opposite the nozzle, which none of the party observed, and pointing at Mr. Culver's pretty house, "is a place which just suits my eye. It is not too large or too small. It has the requisite amount of room inside and outside, and the yard is a model of—"

And just at that unhappy instant the water was turned on by the unconscious Mr. Culver, and the old gentleman's beaming face being in exact range with the dreadful nozzle, the stream struck him with such blinding force as to knock him completely off the walk, and he went over backwards into the street, bareheaded, swinging his cane in the air, and vehemently spluttering, "Ooh, Kawish, booh, dahwah, wickewish, goo-woo, thunder and lightning! M-u-n-d-e-r!" They got him on his feet and his hat on wrong, and tried to direct his attention to the scenery, but he wasn't to be diverted. He shook his fist at Mr. Culver and called him a scoundrel, and declared he would have satisfaction if it took every penny he owned. And then he knocked his hat over his eyes and stalked moodily away.—*Danbury News*.

It is an article in the *Contemporary Review*, Mr. Julian Hawthorne, writing of duels between German students, says:—"Once he was present at a notable duel between two renowned fencers; and for a long time the advantage was on neither side. No out had been given; it was feared that their skill would prove too perfect—that there would be no blood. Just then, however, Fritz appeared suddenly to grow an inch taller; his wrist extended itself admirably—ah! Karl was hit. So true and swift was the blow that Karl himself knew not at first that he was overborne; only when he went to speak, and the blood poured into his mouth, did he become aware of it. A sponge was brought; the blood wiped away; when lo! Karl had no end to his nose.—But Karl got! Where is then the nose which Karl had lost? All search for it—it is still in vain—the nose—the nose had disappeared? Then cries out all of a sudden Fritz—"The dog! the dog! Fots! tausend! Donnerwetter! look one at the dog." One sees the dog make like a cough, with something in his mouth. One runs to him, catch him, pound him on the back, lift him by the tail and shake. Ah! lo! at last the nose, the poor nose, the end of the nose which Karl has lost. Then Karl takes that end and sticks it to his face—to the root you see." "Yes," we exclaim breathlessly, seeing the narrator pause, "well did it grow on again?" "But exactly yes. For seven days it is held constantly on, then it is the bandage removed, and the nose is whole once more. But alas! unlooked for misfall has occurred." "How so?" "In the haste of replacing that lost end, the poor Karl has it upside down applied. It is now too late to take it off, and to this day, Karl was before a hussar's man; he has still the Giant's vivacity, but the profile—one finds it irregular."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 7, 1877.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| OPIMUM.—New Patia, cash, | 5580 |
| " New Benares, cash, 547 1/2 | |
| " New Malwa, cash, 555 1/2 | |
| " credit, 560 | |
| Allowance Telsa, 12 a 40 | |
| Old Malwa, cash, 575 | |
| credit, 580 | |
| Allowance Telsa, 12 a 24 | |
| CAMPFIRE, | 17 1/2 a 18 |
| QUICKSILVER, | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| SALTPETRE, | 5.70 a 6.20 |

Exchange.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Bank, on demand, | 3/10 |
| " 30 days' sight, | 3/10 |
| " 6 months' sight, | 3.11 1/2 a 3.11 3/4 |
| Credit, | 3.11 |
| Documentary, 6 months' sight, | 3.11 1/2 |
| Bombay, | 225 |
| Calcutta, | 225 |
| Shanghai, demand, | 72 1/2 |
| " 30 days, | 73 |
| Bar Silver, 17, dwts. 2, | 8 1/2 prem. |
| Mexicans, | 5 1/2 nom. |
| Gold Lead, | 25.75 |
| English Sovereigns, | 5.05 |
| Australian Sovereigns, | 5.05 |
| Discount, | 7 a 9 |

Shares.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Hongkong Bank, 34 | |
| H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$537 1/2 | |
| China Fire Ins. Co., \$150 | |
| China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,150 | |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620 | |
| Chinese Insurance Co., \$205 | |
| North China Ins. Co., Tls. 915 | |
| Yangtze Ins. Association, Tls. 610 | |
| H.K. & W. Dock Co., \$1 | |
| H.K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., \$10 | |
| Hongkong Hotel Co., \$80 | |
| Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108 | |

Temperatures.

| | |
|--|--------|
| (Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s, Forenoon, Queen's Road.) | |
| HONGKONG, April 7, 1877. | |
| BAROMETER—9 A.M. | 30.180 |
| Do. 1 P.M. | 30.128 |
| Do. 4 P.M. | — |
| THERMOMETER—9 A.M. | 70 |
| Do. 1 P.M. | 73 |
| Do. 4 P.M. | — |
| Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. | 70 |
| Do. Do. 1 P.M. | 72 |
| Do. Do. 4 P.M. | — |
| Do. Maximum, | 73 |
| Do. Minimum over night 67 1/2 | |

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

| DEPARTURES. | |
|--|--|
| Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai. | |
| Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Nov. 28, Madara, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Nov. 28, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 4, Bendutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong. | |
| Dec. 23, Inc, from Greenock to Swatow. | |
| Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai. | |
| Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai. | |
| Dec. 29, Glysses (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai, (leaves S'pore, 8rd proxima.) | |
| Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai. | |
| Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 16, Grylls, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong. | |
| Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai. | |
| Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Burgeport to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 5, Carrisa, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 18, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 18, Mahoeles, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 18, Cavitus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 19, F. P. Linfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 20, Penrit, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong. | |
| Feb. 22, Helved Will, from London to Shanghai. | |

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| LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS. | |
| At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal. | |
| Argentina. | Candia. |
| Flours Castle. | Glencara. |
| Scandia. | Teviot. |
| Sailing Vessels. | |
| Sir Lancelot. | Kilsow. |
| City of Aberdeen. | Melbrok. |
| Antwerp. | Commissary. |
| Scindia. | |
| At Liverpool. | |
| Anchises (str.) | Ajst (str.) |
| C. W. Cosgrave. | Lord Macaulay. |
| At Glasgow. | |
| Glennan (str.) | Waverley. |

Portfolio.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

In the quarries should you toil,
Make your mark;
Do you delve upon the soil,
Make your mark;
In whatever path you go,
In whatever place you stand—
Moving swift or moving slow—
Make your mark.
Life is fleeting as a shade—
Make your mark;
Mark of some kind must be made—
Make your mark.
Make it while the arm is strong,
In the golden hours of youth;
Never, never make it wrong;
Make it with the stamp of truth;
Make your mark.

THE LITTLE BLACK-EYED REBEL.

A little boy drove into the city, his wagon loaded down.
With food to feed the people of the British-governed town;
And the little black-eyed rebel, so cunning and so sly,
Was watching for his coming from the corner of her eye.
His face was broad and honest, his hands were brown and tough,
The clothes he wore upon him were homespun, coarse and rough;
But one there was who watched him, who long time lingered nigh,
And cast at him sweet glances from the corner of her eye.
He drove up to the market, he waited in the line—
His apples and potatoes were fresh and fair and fine;
But long and long he waited, and no one came to buy,
Save the black-eyed rebel, watching from the corner of her eye.
"Now who will buy my apples?" he shouted, long and loud;
And, "Who wants my potatoes?" he repeated to the crowd;
But from all the people round him came no word of reply,
Save the black-eyed rebel, answering from the corner of her eye.
For she knew that "death the king of the coast" he bore,
Were long letters from the husbands and the fathers far away;
Who were fighting for the freedom that they meant to gain or die;
And a tear like silver glistened in the corner of her eye.
But the treasure—how to get them? 'cropt the question through her mind,
Since keen enemies were watching for what prizes they might find;
And she paused a while and pondered, with a pretty little sigh;
Then resolve crept through her features, and a shrewdness fired her eye.
So she resolutely walked up to the wagon old and red;
"May I have a dozen apples for a kiss?" she sweetly said;
And the brown face flushed to scarlet, for the boy was somewhat shy,
And he saw her laughing at him from the corner of her eye.
"You may have them all for nothing, and more if you want," guth he;
"I will have them, my good fellow, but can pay for them," said she;
And she clambered on the wagon, minding not who all were by,
With a laugh of reckless romping in the corner of her eye.
Clinging round his brawny neck, she clasped her fingers white and small,
And then whispered "Quick the letters! thrust them underneath my shawl!"
Carry back again this package, and be sure that you are spy!"
And she sweetly smiled upon him from the corner of her eye.
Loud the motley crowd were laughing at the strange, ungainly freak,
And the boy was scared and panting, and so dashed he could not speak.
And "Miss, I have good apples," a bolder lad did cry;
But she answered, "No, I thank you," from the corner of her eye.
With the news of loved ones absent to the dear friends would they greet,
Searching for them who hungered for them, swift she glided through the street.
"There is nothing worth the doing that it does not pay to try."
Thought the little black-eyed rebel, with a twinkle in her eye.
—Will Carleton, in Harper's.

He that will lose his friend for a jest deserves to die a beggar by the bargain.—*Fuller.*

GUARD against that vanity which courts a compliment, or is fed by it.—*Chalmers.*

"Ha!" is the interjection of laughter. The difference betwixt them is very small, as consisting only in the transposition of what is no substantial letter, but a bare aspiration. How quickly—in the age of a minute, in the very turning of a breath—is our mirth changed into mourning.—*Fuller, Miscellaneous.*

True expression, "At the Greek Calend," used to be employed by the ancients in reference to a thing that could never take place. The Greeks, in their division of the months, had no calendar, which were used by the Romans only. The Roman saying was *Ad Calendarum Græcorum*. It is said that the Emperor Augustus frequently used the phrase, which afterwards became a proverb.

True expression, "Halcyon days," is often used to express a time of happiness or peace. It arose from an old superstition. The kingfisher, or halcyon, was supposed to sit upon her nest as it floated for seven days in the winter, upon the sea, and during this time the sea was always calm.

SELY-DEGRADATION.—Nothing hurts a man more than to seem small and ignoble in his own eyes. It is the slavish feeling that degrades the slave. A base ambition makes the man that cherishes it, base. No one can debase you but yourself. Slander, satire, falsehood, injustice—these can never rob you of your manhood. Men may lie about you, they may denounce you, they may cherish suspicions manifold, they may make your failings the target of their wit or cruelty; never be alarmed; never swerve an inch from the line your judgment and conscience have marked out for you. They

can not by all their efforts take away your knowledge of yourself, the purity of your motives, the integrity of your character, and the generosity of your nature. While these are left, you are, in point of fact, unharmed. Nothing outside yourself can ever make you smaller than you are to-day. If you shall dwindle; if leanness and inability shall come to any faculty; if you shall lose what makes you an ornament to that rank and order of intelligence to which you were born,—the loss will be a self-inflicted one. Self-degradation is the only degradation man can know.—*Golden Rule.*

AMERICAN NOTIONS.

(Australasian.)

The Americans have done much to save the tempers of men and the dresses of women from rough treatment at the post-office windows. In the first place, private-box holders are supplied with keys which enable them to open the boxes from the outside at any time they please. "Have your letter addressed to me," said an obliging gentleman in New York, "and I can send down to the post-office to-night or to-morrow (Sunday) for it." The fact that boxes which can be opened from the outside are in use in every city of the Union and in Canada, is a proof that the system satisfies the public, and that the simple precautions taken to prevent theft are amply sufficient. When an improvement is pointed out to an American he adopts it, but in red-tape countries the application of considerable leverage power is necessary to raise closed eyes. A practice which we might emulate with advantage, and the introduction of which would give employment to the constable at the Post-office (and to his brother on the railway platforms), upon whose hands time must at present hang heavily, is the practice of standing in line. Persons who want letters or stamps are not allowed to press round the window and fight for places. They drop into line, and each man gets to the window when his turn arrives. So firmly has the custom become established that it needs no enforcement. One drops into his place at the end of the line naturally, and looks for no advantage which shoulder power, length of arm, and brazenness of face may give him over frailty or modesty. Even suppose the number of applicants amounts to no more than three, and if two post themselves one on each side of the one who commands the clerk's attention, no notice will be taken of the applicant on the left when the turn of the next arrives, unless it be to tell him roughly to "get into line." That the post-office clerks are no politeness in Philadelphia than the same sort of public servants elsewhere in the world need not surprise anybody. It is a disappointment to travellers to find such is the case, but rudeness generally accompanies ignorance. Once the "delivery window" was asked if the Australian mail was in. He absented himself from his post for two or three minutes, and then asked us to return at 12, when somebody would be in who might know. The mail, as was discovered subsequently, were sorted in the office two hours previously. Let us hope that the Democrats are now in power, and that Mr. Tilden will visit the post-offices in March next with a new broom.

Crowds are seldom seen at the windows on railway platforms. A bar parallel with the aperture forms a lane 8 ft. wide, and applicants must drop into line. But the fact that the pressure on the windows is never large may be thus explained:—Tickets are sold all over the city at agency offices and in the hotels. Hotels are towns in miniature. How, under such a system as prevails in the States, railways can be made to pay and the books be made to balance must be a puzzle to persons who have not travelled out of Australia, but somehow, in spite of the practice just mentioned, they do pay, and the accounts never complain. Let one quote from one of our experiences. The distance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot from the centre of Philadelphia is about two miles. Suppose the traveller wishes to set out for San Francisco. Now, it is always pleasant to book for places, dispose of luggage, &c., in advance of the hour of departure, so as to be able to bestow undivided attention, at the last, on one's friends. The plan of operations is therefore to call in at one of the agencies—the streets are crowded with them—and buy tickets for the journey right through. The traveller gives his address, so that the agent may know where to find the baggage. Subsequently an express wagon appears at the house, takes away the trunks and leaves brass checks. The owner does not see his property again, unless he wants it, until he has travelled a distance nearly as great as from Port Augusta to Port Darwin, the length of the overland telegraph.

There is a third place at which tickets are sold at small windows—the theatres. Some admirable plans for the accommodation of the public were brought under the notice of the ride teams at the time of the late international contest. The hospitable attentions which these gentlemen received at the hands of the citizens of New York and Washington included many visits to public amusements. It is now too late to speak of hospitalities, but some of the incidents of the trip deserve to be mentioned briefly, and the present is probably the most suitable opportunity that is likely to offer. First is the introduction of the Victorian five to New York. They looked for a public reception, and when the Cunard steamer entered the harbour they put on their splendid uniforms to be ready for the earliest welcome. But nobody came down to receive them. Their arrival had not been expected. They therefore packed the uniforms back in the trunks, and resumed the dress of ordinary passengers. They then went forth two of the number, Nohak went forth the dove and the raven from the National Rifle Association by which they were to enter the city. The couriers got up to town an hour and a half before the offices were open, and so had to stroll up and down empty Broadway to pass time. When they entered the Association offices at 9 o'clock—some credit is due to them that they found it—they found the premises in charge of a small boy. They asked for General Shaler, the president. The representative of the N.R.A. did not feel sure where the gentleman was, but guessed he would be around about 2. Just then a tall gentleman (who turned out to be a Tribune reporter, on the watch for grey) looked up from a distant corner of the room, "Say, gentlemen, are you the Australian riflemen?" They said they were some of them. "Well, that's real nice." They became his exclusive property. He took them in charge, fed them, landed the baggage, showed them the bank, and finally conducted them to Oreskoon, where they fell into the arms of their

brothers from New South Wales. The officers of New York were subsequently informed through the press, of the presence of "cornstalks" and "gumstumps." The tourists had some novel experiences at Washington. For instance, they shot at targets whose distance from the firing point had been measured with a rope where the ground was dry enough to permit measurements, but only guessed where shots of water lay on the surface, as if the "black trash" of the sheets was too good to waste. For a time, therefore, they could not ascertain what was the matter with the elevation. They "went up," as they said in the language peculiar to the craft, 5', 10', and even 15'—sufficiently high to send the bullet clear over targets 20 ft. high before they reached the bottom of the centre square. What delayed the solution of the mystery was the circumstance that the niggers in the butts had allowed a number of ricochets as bullets. Eventually they ascertained that the distance had been under-measured by 70 or 80 yards, but it cost them numerous rounds to find that out. The ground had been laid out by an officer of the United States army. He had never been in rifle butts in his life, and on the whole had made wonderfully few mistakes. Incidents occurred, but so much of what relates to rifle matches is a puzzle to ordinary readers, and we must pass on. We looked on anxiously at the counsels of the Irish residents of Washington. They met to raise the means to present a prize to the best shot from Erin, but were thrown into disorder by the discovery (groundless) that two of the team had served on juries which convicted Fenians. Several exiled patriots at once proceeded to "stone-wall," until the policeman at the door looked in, and assured them on the word of the captain, whose father he knew to be a Tipperary boy, and mother to be a Derry woman, that there was not an unpopular man in the "tane." The captain was somewhat indignant to find the police of the United States so familiar with his pedigree.

But to return to the theatres. There were no special features in any of the dramatic performances of which the teams were witnesses unless we count the somewhat frequent repetition of the "Star-spangled Banner," which is appears to be the custom of the people, in the presence of visitors, to constantly enclose in the line. People, we noticed, were not allowed to squeeze one another to death at the ticket windows, but fell into line, and on one particular evening the line extended down a flight of steps into the street, and stretched 20 yards along the pavement. Those who did not choose to stand in line could get tickets from speculators who had bought up several rows of seats. The speculators are a nuisance, which the proprietors of the theatre cannot put down. They get hold sometimes of all the front rows, and won't surrender them under an advance of from 25 to 50 per cent. The best part of an American theatre is the floor. The part that corresponds to the dress circle of the Melbourne theatres ranks second. The floor slopes so as to save small persons in back rows from total eclipse by big persons in front rows. In place of forms without backs, there are numbered chairs. The chairs are of cast iron, and have velvet seats. The seats fold up when not in use; and, no, though row stands close to row, room to pass can be made for persons who come in late—that is, if the people already seated are polite enough to rise and stand back in the space which was covered by the seat. Cleanliness characterises the houses, and we look down from the boxes into no uncomfortable pit. Nobody puts on evening dress, even to sit on the boxes; the furthest extent to which any one goes is a black coat. White ties signify nothing, for they are worn indiscriminately in the streets, and the distinction between circus performers (they are mentioned with respect) and clergymen (unless the latter wear buttoned-up vests) has disappeared. By this means the pretensions of gentlemen in holy orders to an exclusive style of dress have been partially wiped out. The numerals on the chairs save the public many annoyances. Nobody can "jump" anyone else's seat when the members of the audience happen to be called out to attend to important business between the acts, because everybody's ticket is in two parts, and the part he keeps entitles him to B35 all the evening. Strange to say, notwithstanding the undue facilities which these tickets afford, few people go out to refresh themselves with a draught of pure air, and the ladies, much as they must dislike it, have to endure the presence of the gentlemen through the entertainment. Even a bad band has no expelling effect; but the orchestra at Booth's Theatre played "God Save the Queen" so wretchedly that one or two Fenians were obliged to hiss, and the visitors from abroad had to cross the street for consolation. The theatres of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco—in short, of all large cities—unquestionably surpass in comfort the theatres we possess, because the builders climbed long ago out of the groove of slavish imitation, and one regrets that common sense ideas should be slow to spread across the Pacific. The places are most elaborately mounted, and the upholsterers supply splendid staves of furniture for the sake of the advertisement. That the Americans can't produce plays so effectively as we can I think it would be presumptuous to affirm, but this may safely be said, that few visitors were able to sit out a performance. Their hearts, possibly, had been hardened with prejudice; but when one of the characters in Robertson's "Caste" is converted into a clairvoyant, what can foreigners do but go out and complain to the police.

Colonists are familiar with the fact that businesses in the United States are not carried on, but "run." Persons run toll-gates, schools, public-houses. A man erects a platform at the summit of a lofty frame, to which he elevates visitors by steam on payment of one quarter dollar each, equivalent to 1s. He is then said to run an observatory. Should an intelligent American, in the course of a visit to Melbourne, notice one of the polished ornaments of the block, who comes out at 4 o'clock to dazzle feminine eyes, of such a person he would say, "He runs his shop." Some remarkable businesses were run in Philadelphia at the time of the Exhibition. With a block of 100 feet on somebody's window-wall, a bucket of water, and a number of men successfully sold gold chains at five cents a piece. The Palace Hotel was one of the wonders of Philadelphia. It did not attract notice on account of the vastness of its size, because it was small, or on account of the elegance of the materials out of which it had been built, for they were probably not brought but picked up, but because of the immoderation of the charges and the simplicity of the arrangements. Visitors to the Exhibition complained frequently of the extortionate rates, but outside of the gates refreshments could be got on reasonable terms. The terms at the Palace Hotel were as follow:—A slight repast, 25c.; a square meal, 50c.; a perfect gorge, 75c.

Every time visitors enter a bank or a broker's office to convert foreign gold into United States currency (and in a country where most things are 50 per cent. above English prices, this has to be done frequently), or the common room of an hotel (a very different apartment from the inside bars of an hotel in Melbourne), they notice an automaton telegraph instrument, from which paper tape runs intermittently all day long, and falls in coils into a waste-paper basket. If we examine the tape we find printed on it, in Roman capitals and figures, the last sales of shares and gold on the Stock Exchange; and sometimes brief messages as to the progress of an election, or other items of public news. The instrument, we learn, has become indispensable to bankers and brokers. By the information they obtain from the tape they regulate operations in gold, public securities, &c. When we go into a bank to get a draft on London converted into American paper, the clerk refers to the tape to ascertain the price of gold, and then begins his calculations. Perhaps before he has finished them the tape starts to run. He glances at it, and remarks "You were only just in time. Gold has dropped a half per cent." This is satisfactory to you, if not to the next customer, who waits patiently for the completion of your business. Drafts on London, Bank of England notes, and sovereigns command their full value in American gold. Bank of England notes are preferred to gold. If we did a trade with New York or San Francisco which rendered it necessary for us to remit large sums of money to the States, dollars would in the same way fetch as high a price here as they do at home. The amount of U. S. paper which \$100 will buy depends on the price of gold. Not usually, it is worth 48c. dollars, but if gold falls to 110, then the equivalent is \$43 dollars, an increase of 10 per cent. No gold coin is current in the United States east of California—it is only to be seen in the bins of bankers and brokers. All transactions (save the payment of Customs dues) are done in paper.

The telegraph instrument seems to need no attention. It stands under a glass bell, and the tape runs freely from it. Well, does it receive its inspiration? From the headquarters of the Western Union Telegraph Company, New York. The central business of this vast enterprise (which has erected 70,000 miles of wire in the United States) is carried on in one of the loftiest buildings in Broadway, and the staff of operators there numbers 200 men and women. This is the place whence the information is distributed, but not where it is collected. We must follow the clue up to the Stock Exchange, in celebrated, narrow, crooked Wall-street. Mention has been made on former occasions of the recognised right of the public to enter all public buildings. Nobody dispenses orders of admission to the Capitol, or the Treasury. If we have a mind to visit these places we shall meet with no obstructions at the door. Though the Stock Exchange is not a public institution in the same sense as the Capitol (or Houses of Parliament), the public may enter as spectators whenever they please. Foreigners naturally feel diffident when they find themselves in the entrance to any place not a hotel. They venture in timidly so as to be ready to make a graceful retreat, should any one suddenly stop them. Americans don't ask leave, but walk straight in. To whom does public property belong? In America, to the public; with us, in most cases to the heads of departments. When we step into the Stock Exchange, of course, as the object is merely to look on, and also find out the source of the information that runs so freely from the automaton telegraph machine, it is not necessary that we should mix with the brokers. Spectators therefore can only look on from the public gallery.

Before we reach our places we catch the sounds of strange uproar. The floor space is somewhat less than that of the Melbourne Town-hall. Groups of excited madmen are scattered over the room. Men shout, scream, and gesticulate. They shake their hats, or appear to do so, at one another over the heads of intermediate parties. Some one shrieks out what we imagine to be a gross insult to somebody else, and we see his words instantly noted down, to be made the basis, no doubt, of an immediate police prosecution. No articulate sounds arise from the din. Presently a full chorus, and the persons who have been "bearding one another like combatants in a stage quarrel, now pace the room together, laughing and jesting, and playfully tapping hands over the eyes of the persons whose backs happen to be turned to them. Thus we see the scene suddenly change from a madhouse to a playground. Before, however, anyone has had half a minute's time to recover breath, an idea suddenly strikes some one, as an inspiration seizes a Mormon elder, and he makes a loud exclamation. He is instantly surrounded. He shouts at the top of his voice, his words are hurried back in his teeth, and enemies on the circumference of the ring make frantic rushes at him with two fingers. This eruption lasts about two minutes. Then when they have all become hoarse and weary, somebody jots something down, and quiet is restored, to be followed speedily by a fresh outbreak in a new quarter. The groups constantly change. One of them grows rapidly by accretions from its neighbours, till it covers half the floor, and then as rapidly dissolves into fragments. They have motions like the whirle in the pool below Niagara. This is the way, then, in which the business of the nation is transacted, and it is amidst an uproar such as once occurred at Ephesus that the values of the public securities are determined. The outcome of this confusion is the two or three long tables of figures, accompanied by a laud commentary, which appear next day in the papers. But it is not from chaos such as we have looked down upon that the telegraph operator collects his items. At stated hours the president enters by a door at the remote end of the hall, and ascends the judicial bench. We hope he has come to put an end to the tumult, and from severely on the schoolboys who have been excited another. He sits on the desk with an auctioneer's hammer, and collects an audience. He then begins to call over the list quickly, and brings down the hammer at measured intervals. The blank column on the black-board is rapidly filled up with chalk marks. Every time the president taps an officer beside him notes down the

transaction on a slate, and then manipulates the key of a telegraph instrument. Messages now follow one another speedily along the wires to the Broadway office, thence to be sent off to brokers' offices and banks and hotels, not only in New York, but in the distant cities of Philadelphia, Boston, &c. If we had one eye in the Stock Exchange and another in the bank of Philadelphia, where we lately sold our drafts, we should see that the president had scarcely begun to rap ere the tape began to run from the automaton. But what the president says we cannot hear. He adds to the din, does not quell it. The groups take little notice of him, but continue their gyrations round the room. A spectator close to us asks who the president is, and what he is about. We see that we are among strangers, and need not seek information. Not many years ago the Stock Exchange was the scene of much excitement. Who would not wish to have been present on the day when the notorious Jim Fisk came down to sweep the market bare of gold? This happened in the midst of the war, when the price of gold stood at 160 (or thereabouts). Gold was terribly scarce, and Fisk wanted to lay his hands on the little that was left. To a bold, reckless man the opportunity had come to paralyse trade and make a tremendous fortune. Quotations rose like the pulse of a man suddenly smitten with fever. Fisk bid the top price for a million's worth. It was sold to him, and he wanted more. The sellers, an eminent firm of brokers, told him he could have five millions worth. He had been trapped. The Government, to avert a public calamity, had authorised an advance from the national treasury. Gold dropped as rapidly as it had risen, and was soon down 40 per cent. Fisk repudiated the purchase, and had to run for his life.

To the bankers, as has been said, the automaton telegraph has become indispensable. From the frequent references which are made to the tape in hotels, we should imagine that it is indispensable to the public too. For the use of the machine, bankers and others pay a subscription at the rate of 45 cents a month. The telegraph company lets instruments out, and keeps them in repair. "Some day soon, when the serviceableness of these automata is realised, we may see them in common use in Victoria, and the operations of the Melbourne, Balarat, and Sandhurst share markets printed from hour to hour. For ordinary public telegrams Morse's system is the one in common use in the United States, but on some lines machines are employed which print the messages on tape in capital letters. They can print at the rate of 60 words a minute, which is double the speed attained by a fast penman. The operator sits before an instrument which has a keyboard like a miniature piano, and plays over the letters of the words he has to transmit. He employs the fingers of both hands, but of course only one note must be depressed at a time. Most of the despatches from Washington to the New York press are printed by means of this machine, and set up from the tape by the printer. For ordinary purposes the system is not so suitable as Morse's, on account of the delicacy of the apparatus which has to be employed, and its consequent liability to get out of order. The Am—uses a third system—the automaton telegraph. The messages are translated by hand from English characters into Morse's lines and dots, and the translation inserted into the transmitter. The marks are faithfully taken up by the machine; indeed no mistakes can occur in the transmission. The object of this system is to lessen the number of mistakes, but accuracy is obtained at the sacrifice of time, for the message has to be written out twice in place of once. At present business mostly flows in the same channels as it does with us. That mistakes happen frequently need not be doubted. Messages addressed to "W. Patterson" are sometimes delivered to "W. Potts and Son."

SENSATIONS OF STARVING. For the first two days through which a strong and healthy man is doomed to exist upon nothing his sufferings are perhaps more acute than in the remaining stages—he feels an inordinate, unspeakable craving at the stomach night and day. The mind runs upon beef, bread and other substantial, but still, in a great measure, the body retains its strength. On the third and fourth days, but especially on the fourth, this incessant craving gives place to a sinking and weakness of the stomach, accompanied by nausea. The unfortunate sufferer still desires food, but with a loss of strength he loses that eager craving which is felt in the early stages. Should he chance to obtain a morsel of food he swallows it with a wolfish avidity; but five minutes after his sufferings are more intense than ever. He feels as if he had swallowed a living lobster, which is crawling and feeding upon every foundation of his existence. On the fifth day his cheeks suddenly appear hollow and sunken, his body attenuated, his color is sallow pale, and his eyes wild, glassy, and camellia-like. The different parts of the system now war with each other. The stomach calls upon the legs to go with it in quest of food; the legs for weakness refuse. The sixth day brings with it increased suffering, although the pangs of hunger are lost in an overpowering languor and sickness. The head becomes giddy—the ghosts of well-remembered dinners pass in hideous processions through the mind. The seventh day comes, bringing increasing lassitude and further prostration of strength. The arms hang lifeless, the legs drag heavily. The desire for food is still left, to a degree, but it must be brought, not caught. The miserable remnant of life which still hangs to the sufferer is a burden almost too grievous to be borne; yet his inherent love of existence induces a desire still to preserve it, if it can be saved without a task upon bodily exertion. The mind wanders. At one moment he thinks his weary limbs cannot sustain him a mile; the next he is endowed with unnatural strength, and if there be a certainty of relief before him, he dashes bravely and strongly forward, wondering whence proceeds his new and sudden impulses.

POLITICS AND COLLECTION PLATES. (From the *Atlanta Constitution*.) Recently a Radical, who is also a preacher, tackled old Uncle Remus on the subject of politics. "I understand, old man," said he, "that you are a Democrat." "I dunno 'bout dat, boss," "Well, it comes pretty straight." "I know dey got two sides, one what dey call demmy rat an' de other what dey call Radical, but I don't bodder wid 'em 'n w'en dey wadder gits dis stiff." "But I hear you vote the Democratic ticket every time." "I wote wid my young marster what I nussed 'w'en he want no bigger dan a buck rabbit." "Now, don't you know that this is going back on your color?" "But his nigger gwine back on my bolly, an' if I don't tend for dat de fust color rain dat come I don't want wash de color right out on me. I ain't takin' no chances in dis bizness, boss. I'm a gettin' ole, an' de ole I gits de hongrier I gits—I dux for a fas." "Look at me. I vote the Republican ticket, and I'm not losing any flesh." "You sorter preach round like, don't you, boss?" "Sometimes. Yes. Why?" "Caze dat's whar de fun comes in. I don't git no chance fer ter feed often no beaver hat, an' I don't eat off no plates what dey takes up church klekshuns in. I'm a mighty lonesome ole nigger, an' I has ter 'gintle' long de best I kin widout cunny congershuns at my back." The preacher looked at his watch, and said that he would talk some more another time, while Uncle Remus, with a serene smile upon his venerable face, went down the street singing:—
Ohi whar shall we go w'en de great day comes,
Wid de blowin' uv trumpets an' de bargin' uv de drums?
How monny po' sinners will be catch'd out late,
An' fine no latch to de goldin gate?

MRS JONES ON PICTURES. Well, go to the picnic if you like. I can't hinder you. But if I were you, I wouldn't; nothing could make me. Picnics don't turn out well, according to my experience, and people don't come home as they went. I don't mean about clothes; for though it generally rains and spoils them, that isn't much. And if you like to sit in the wind and share your dinner with wasps, I don't object, though I rather have mine at a table. I'm thinking of more serious things, my dear. Not falling down mountains and breaking your bones, or tumbling out of boats and getting drowned, and all that; but, as I said before, nothing could make me go to a picnic with my steady company, if I was a gal as I was once. You never saw two young people in that relation come home from a picnic without a tiff. They start as bright as a five cent piece; she all muslin and blue ribbon, and miles and curls; he with a fresh straw hat and nice white linen; and he carries her parasol and her shawl and her fan, and he wears a button-hole bouquet she has given him, and people say, "What a charming young couple." But see them when they get back and what a difference! All the starch is out of her dress and collar. She's cross and he's sulky. She's biting her parasol and he's swinging the basket about as if he'd like to throw it at some one's head. They look crosser then folks that have been married five years generally do, and as soon as she gets to her room she bursts into tears and wishes she was dead. There's been a quarrel and its often the end of the match. I can't tell why it is, but with the fatigue and the heat, and the rain and the red faces, and the things that happen, a picnic is young people's temper more than anything else I know, and it isn't safe for a young woman to try one with her steady company unless she has enough property to be quite sure of him under any circumstances.—*M. E. D., in New York Ledger.*

Levi's Style of Business.—Levi, to man with second-hand coat to sell: "Do you know how much I wouldn't git for dot goat? I gif 12 shillings." Owner: "It's worth five dollars." "Fife dollars? Shust wait till I gall my wife and dell dot we haf a lunsatic in der store. Why, my goot frenst, you must haf been sunstroke by der heat last summer." And he gits for two dollars. Same man in the evening to Levi, while examining same coat: "How much for this old coat?" "Old goat? Why, dot goat was made only last week, and worn to one party." "I'll give you two dollars." "Two! Here, give, hurry up! Put up der plimble, lock der doors. Shust tink of dot man offering me two tollars for dot goat what you bought of a great alderman yesterday for fife!"

A CERTAIN cavalry regiment, stationed no more than fifty miles from the metropolis, gave some athletic sports the other day, and among the amusements provided was a donkey race. The neighboring country was secured for the patient, but stubborn mule, and a large number of entries was the result. The riders wore their spurs, and bare-backed steeds were the order of the day. The flag was lowered to a capital start, as the sporting papers say, and the laughter was loud and long at the figure cut by some of the competitors. At last one ass, evidently a good stayer, broke away from the rest, and appeared to be winning hands down, in a canter. The cheering was tremendous; the betting was five to one and no takers; He neared the winning post—a distance of at least forty yards separating him from the second mule. His rider, secure of success, as he thought, determined to do the last two yards in style. He applied the spurs—alas, with dire effect, for the brute put his head down, kicked furiously, stopped dead short, and would not budge an inch! Not a moment was to be lost! Those who were running second and third saw their comrades' difficulty, and redoubled their efforts. Slowly but surely they came along, every stride bringing them to the goal! The excitement was intense! At last the rider of donkey number one came to the conclusion that some action ought to be taken and that at once. Should he let the prize slip from his hands, when it seemed almost within his grasp? He sprang to the ground without a moment's hesitation, and seizing his steed's tail, put it over his shoulder, and dragged the unwilling animal backward past the post! Time by Benton's chronometer, three quarters of an hour. An objection was lodged, but the decision was given in favor of the winner.

BRAGGARY, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen! I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent Mr. Ball, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills; for within in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may truly be afflicted. I am, Sir, your truly, HENRY ALLAN.—*The Proprietor of Norton's Camomile Pills.*—*Sept. 1877.*

